

NOMENCLATRURAL NOTES ON TOWNSENDIA.—In the excellent monograph of *Townsendia* by Beaman (Contr. Gray Herb. 183:1–151. 1957), the author, date, and place of publication for *T. condensata* are given as “D. C. Eat. in Parry, Am. Nat. 8: [106 ncm. nud.] 213. 1874”. The name was not validly published there according to part 2 of Article 34 of the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* (Regnum Veg. 82:40, 1972). Eaton stated, “Not having seen a specimen of Nuttall’s *T. incana*, I have some doubt as to whether this may not be his plant of that name. If not, it may properly bear the name which Dr. Parry has proposed.” The name must date from 1880 when Gray accepted the species and referred to Eaton’s description. The correct citation is: *Townsendia condensata* Parry ex Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts 16:83. 1880.

The author, date, and place of publication for *T. montana* is given in Beaman’s monograph as “M. E. Jones, Zoe 4:262. 1893”. The name was not validly published there according to Article 34, since Jones stated, “Other forms that may eventually prove to be *T. scapigera* I have given the provisional name of *T. montana*.” This name appears not to have been validated before Piper’s description of *T. alpigena*. The correct name for the species is: *Townsendia alpigena* Piper, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 27:394. 1900. The following new combination is therefore necessary: ***Townsendia alpigena* Piper var. *minima*** (Eastwood) Dorn, comb. et stat. nov.—*T. minima* Eastwood, Leafl. W. Bot. 1:206. 1936—*T. montana* Jones var. *minima* (Eastwood) Beaman, Contr. Gray Herb. 183:85. 1957.

—ROBERT D. DORN, Department of Botany, University of Wyoming, Laramie 82071.

SENECIO GANDERI: A UNIQUELY ADAPTED HERB FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.—The herbaceous perennial *Senecio ganderi* Barkley & Beauchamp (Brittonia 24:106. 1974) is known from only three isolated localities in southern San Diego County, California: at the head of two adjacent canyons on the north facing slope of Tecate Peak, the north facing slope of the east ridge of Lawson Peak, and the north east slope of El Cajon Mountain. Although *S. ganderi* occurs on recently burned sites at these localities, it has developed most extensively beneath the canopy of an unburned section of chaparral at the Lawson Peak site. This stand of chaparral, which has not burned in over 90 years, is free from any obvious unnatural disturbance (including grazing). The extensiveness of the population is in contrast to the well known characteristic lack of an herbaceous understory in chaparral. To quantify this shrub-herb relationship, cover data for shrubs and herbs were taken from two 100 m line transects placed perpendicular to each other in the middle of the Lawson Peak site in the spring of 1973. On the first line transect under a shrubby canopy of 82.5 percent (ground surface covered), composed predominantly of *Arctostaphylos glauca* and *Quercus dumosa*, there was an herbaceous layer of 33.6 percent (29.6 percent *S. ganderi* plus 4.0 percent others). On the second transect under a shrubby canopy of 87.8 percent, composed mainly of *Arctostaphylos glandulosa* and *Adenostoma fasciculatum*, there was an herbaceous layer of 34.7 percent (20.0 percent *S. ganderi* plus 14.7 percent others). In addition to this extensive occurrence of *S. ganderi*, abundant flower production by these plants attests to their being well adapted to conditions under mature chaparral.—JON. E. KEELEY, Department of Botany, University of Georgia, Athens 30602.